Bogey of Bolshevism Raised Screen Commercial Conquest of Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia, Declares Seibold.

WORK OF THE JAPANESE ARMY SAID TO BE VIRTUALLY FINISHED

Sensational Reports of Siberian Battles Described As Mere Propaganda to Keep Nippon's Troops in Country-Disorders Reported 'Staged.'

JAPAN'S Siberian policy and her military party's propagandism in relation to threatened danger of Bolshevism are discussed in the following article by a NEW YORK HERALD staff correspondent It is the eighteenth of a series based on a careful study of Far Eastern conditions bearing on the armament and transpacific problems that will be taken up in Washington November 11.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD

SEOUL, Corea, Sept. 30 .- The military party of Japan (which, of course means the all powerful Genro, working through the General Staff) dangles Siberia before the Japanese people almost as frequently as it exploits the Siberian policy of the military party becomes too insistent to ignore the General Staff, through its thoroughly controlled and intelligently directed

Newspaper and other periodicals published in English, Russian and Japanese at Vladivostok, Harben, Chita, Mukden, Seoul and in Japanese cities print skilfully prepared despatches revealing alleged events intended to show that Japan alone provides the only effective safeguard against the spread of Bolshevism throughout the world. Every Japanese military official returning to Tokio from Vladivostok and the Manchurian and Mongolian centres says the same thing.

Up to date this policy has prevented any interference with the plans of the Japanese General Staff, though opposition to them in all elements of the population persistently continues.

Covert assurances that when Japan has made the world safe against Bolshevism she will withdraw her military forces from Siberia are vaguely made, though up to early September there had not been any change in the policy which the Mikado's Government put into effect eighteen months ago and has since been stubbornly adhered to.

### Goal of Japanese Diplomacy Said to Include Asiatic Northeast

tions existing in Siberia will be clarred on the Manchuria and eastern Monup before the Washington armament conference were made with great emphasis by the government controlled vernacular press of Japan, but no act of the General Staff has to date been forthcoming to justify it. On the contrary, information from impurital sources rather tends to indicate the steady and persistent tightening of the Japaness hold in Siberia, castern used to compel the rightful owners of used to

while providing indorsement for the opposition of Japanese leaders demanding the withdrawal of the Mikado's forces in Siberia, seems to have made but little if any impression on the Genro (the "elder statesmen"), the the Genro (the "elder statesmen"), the Foreign Office and the General Staff.

The suggestion has frequently come from one or all of these agencies that the Entente European nations are not in accord on Siberia. The supporters of the plans of the military party incontention. Official utterance of it was provided by the Soviet Govern-ment of Russia two months ago. Chicheran, the Foreign Minister of the Moscow Government, in a note to Great Britain openly charged that France was behind the Japanese scheme for the economic control of Si-beria just as it was behind Poland in the controversy with Germany over

As far as the Tokio Government has been advised, the French Government paid no attention to the charge made by M. Chicheran. Consequently the on prevails at the Japanese capital that it was not made without warrant. Whether the pressure of public opinion in Japan and other countries will be strong enough to compel Japan to remove her armies from Siberia was not indicated by the attitude of the Government at the end

of August.
Influential critics of the Governmen looked for some sort of a definite an-nouncement that would indicate the purpose of the Mikado's Government to "dress the window" for the Washington conference by calling back its military from Siberla and making good its pledge regarding Shantung under litions that would still perpetuate her economic grip on both.

### Sudden Activity in Siberia.

It was noted at Tokio that imme diately after the Washington Govern-ment proposed the armament limita-tion conference events began to move with bewildering rapidity in Siberia. For several months before President Harding issued his invitation to the armaments Siberian affairs appeared to have reached a stalemate.

Japan's control of all of the agencies of communication did not permit any condition regarding conditions in northeastern Asia to reach the outside world. Such fragments as came through subterranean channels tended to confirm the charge made by the critics of the Government that the Mikado's military forces were prepar-ing the ground for the profitable energies of propagandists, agents provo-cateur and emissaries of Japanese big business, who had carefully prospected

which Russians apparently opposed to the Soviet regime had set up at Chita, and those engaged in trying to pro-mote the establishment of the all-Rus-slan (Merkulov) Government at Vladi-

If these reports were to be believed and seasoned observers accepted them with a grain of salt") no less than sixteen distinct groups were engaged in warring over the new anti-Bolshevist enterprises. The Japanese re-ports were that these groups, organized into so called "armies," were os-tensibly fighting one another, but that tensibly fighting one another, but that most of them were really engaged in trying to spread Bolshevism and undermine the new democratic governments. These bands were said to be made up of Ukranians, released politically and Anenkov, who two years ago were said to be made up of Ukranians, released politically and Anenkov, who two years ago were said to be made up of Ukranians, released politically and Anenkov, who two years ago were said to be made up of Ukranians, released politically and Anenkov, who two years ago were said to be made up of Ukranians, released politically and Anenkov, who two years ago were said to be made up of Ukranians, released politically and Anenkov, who two years ago were said to be made up of Ukranians, released politically and Anenkov with the said, "should have with-

committed by these bands were per-mitted to reach the outside world through Japanese agencies created a natural suspicion that there was another side to the story. This I nave gathered piecemeal from various sources, making allowance for the par-

### Most Reports Probably Untrue.

I am of the opinion that not 5 per cent. of the sensational reports of the 'battles," "burning of towns," "wholeale killings," "confiscation of prop in fact. On the contrary, I believe that most of them were "pure fakes," designed to impress the world at large with the necessity for maintaining an adequate Japanese military force in the regions where the disturbances are

omplete demoralization.
This opinion was decidedly strength. ned by apparently reliable reports of ndependent origin which tended to that the reports of alleged batbandits and that most of them had een apparently staged by the Jap-nese military forces under the direcion of Col. Kuroki, a son of the Japanese Field Marshal who won great distinction in the war with Russia.

Out of the almost hopeless confusion

(also cleverly staged) surrounding conditions in northeast Asia there developed certain very definite impres-sions forced upon observers at Har-bin, Mukden and Seoul, where there are quite a number of Russians con-centrated and awaiting the remova of the embargo established against them to return to their homes.

Despite the vigilance of the Jap-nese military authorities and censorship these Russians have succeeded in north Saghallen, Chita wer which the Japanese military now channels have come reports that have established beyond peradventure the responsibility of Japan for most of the disorders that have actually resulted from the unsettled conditions.

steady and persistent tightening of the Japanese armies have been used to compel the rightful owners of Mongolia and north Manchuria, because the plans of the Mikado's Government for permanent economic dominion over those regions are manifestly corelated.

There is no question in the minds of persons who have followed the complex history of Japanese ambitions in Siberia, Manchuria and Mongolia that the economic control of the three immensely valuable regions of northeastern Asia, with Kamchatka and north Saghallen, is the ultima thule of Japanese diplomacy.

beria. The Japanese armies have been to the rightful owners of profitable businesses in Siberia to sell the "tall stories" regarding alleged in some of the "tall stories" regarding alleged the "tall stories" regarding alleged in some of the "tall stories" regarding alleged the "tall stories" regarding alleged in some of the "tall stories" regarding alleged in

America's Attitude Ignored.

The attitude of the United States, which has firmly instanced its opposition to the Japanese policy in Siberia, while providing indersement for the billity of the Far Eastern Government, a supply of food and a great deal of Nietzsche and Walt Whitman. He has

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on the ground that she must keep her troops there to save northeastern Asia, prison for long periods.

Corea, Japan and even China from falling under the control of the Soviet vostok Government, while protesting

Sovernment at Moscow.
South Manchuria is already as good belief among Russian refugees waiting to return to their homes that the in-fluence of the Mikado's Government believed to be true of East Mongolia, where the operations of Chinese and alleged to have occurred to prevent other groups have brought about the

anarchistic character. The Far Eastern Republic enter-prise, which has experienced great difficulty in keeping affoat, was pro-jected as a buffer state between the Soviet Government and its opponents among the all-Russian groups in east-ern Siberia, with their base at Vladi-vostok. The Far Eastern Republic is generally described as "mildly Bolshevist" and has therefore been exposed to suspicion by the promoters of the Vladivostok Government and the allied nations, from which it has received

Relations between Vladivostok and Republic) have been improving, how-ever, and something approaching a emporary merger has been accom dent of the Far Eastern Republic, is identified himself with the revolution went to America and associate reformed, however, and became a stu-dent in the University of Chicago, from which he finally received a degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Then he came back to east Russia,

JAPAN'S women with their

The fact is that the Siberian democracy set up at Viadivostok has been the real target at which the plans of the Japanese General Staff have been directed ever since the United States and other allied nations withdrew their treated to the old American army has now no business there. It should be withdrawn immediately Russians had been warned in advance and the final adjustment of any differences left to the League of Nations."

This plan failed, largely because the it should be withdrawn immediately and the final adjustment of any differences left to the League of Nations. This view is also held by Takeshil Inukai, leader of the Kokumin-To, or and other allied nations withdrew their treated to the old American army has

### Merger Likely in East Russia.

and when the Kolchak Government Eastern Republic, which started in business in January, 1920. His great-

### Japan and Her Women.

JAPAN'S women with their picturesque character and customs and the great role they play in developing the power and morale of the empire will be described vividly by Mr. Seibold in an article to be published tomorrow in the magazine section of The New York Herald. Quaint features in the family life of Japan will be portrayed.

# frequently asserted that he is not the control of both with scarcely a strugted of the Soviet Government, but realizes that its good will is essential to the success of the Far Eastern Re-

channels have for months tended to confirm this statement. The Japanese policy is universally regarded through-out Siberia as really intended to proout Siberia as really intended to provide protection for the ventures of country. Baron Glichi Tanake, who commercial propagandists and concessionaires. Japanese military authorities in denying this justify their activities by calling attention to the attivities by calling attention to the

ment to resistance.

This plan failed, largely because the and other allied nations withdrew their treated to the old American army base. Mational Party, who declared that the military forces in accordance with the The Japanese arrested more than one agreement which Japan has ignored thousand Russians for various alleged sowing the seed for future trouble."

as won and advices from Harbin, in north Manchuria, tend to confirm the belief among Russian refusees with the belief among Russian refusees with the supervision of the Jap answer military forces, have offered in physical resistance to it. This supervision practically amounts to against the supervision of the Japwhich is declared to be powerless to prevent the economic encros the Japanese engaged in negotiating long leases and concessions over min-ing, fishing and agricultural ventures

Business in Siberia is conducted with great difficulty because there is little, if any, export or import trade and there is no reason to doubt the statement that there is a great deal of suffering among the peacefully in-clined conglomerate populations of Si-berla, north Manchuria and eastern Mongolia, which aggregate from 4,000,000 to 12,000,000.

The leaders of the democratic ven-tures in Vladivostok have succeeded in mmunicating to their sympathizer at Harben, Mukden and Seoul their belief that they will be able to cope with the marauding bands backed by the Soviet Government and restore order in northeastern Asia if Japan withdraws its military forces and takes its hands off economic affairs. That is s hands of economic antairs. That is recisely whet Japan had refused to pup to early September. do up to early September.

Attempted alliances between the Chita Government and China are ap-parently not regarded by Japan as being worthy of attention. At least, she made no attempt to head off negotiaations between the Krasnoschekoff Government at Pekin. The Pekin Government, with several wars raging be-tween predatory Tuchuns on its hands, has not been in position to render military support to anybody. Even if it were, the Japanese would prob-ably welcome the opportunity thus provided to provoke a conflict that would materially advance its inter-ests in Manchuria and Mongolia and win the political as well as economic;

Japanese political leaders and the vernacular press have not been in as thorough accord over the policy of the Government in Siberia as is usually the case in international matters. Premier Hara has openly instanced his disapproval of the plan of keeping a large military force in the country. Baron Glichi Tanake, who retired from the Ministry of War in

made up of Ukranians, released political prisoners sent to Siberia by the Caar's Government. Coreans, Hung-tzes, Jews, Christian Russians, Taters, Buriats and several nomadic tribes of mercenaries holding allegiance to no known country or Government.

The frequency with which the reports of the alleged atrocities were committed by these bands were percommitted by the percommitted by the bands as emancipators from Soviet Control, Bands as emancipators from Soviet Control, Bands as emancipators from Soviet Control, Bands as the percommitted as the percommitted as the percommitted by the commitment Leaves as the case of the Czecho-Slovak troops, which drawn her troops as soon as the records at Washington and Lo

sowing the seed for future trouble."

Despite the opposition of some of the most powerful politicians in Japan however, the Genro, working through the General Staff, persisted in con-

### FOR BRITAIN YESTERDAY Scotland Yard Got Tip Several Weeks Ago.

By the Associated Press.

London, Oct. 14.—Information obtained by police emissaries several weeks ago that noon yesterday had been fixed for the beginning of a "revolution" under the Communist banner accounted for the unprecedented preparations for dealing with any emergency by Scotland Yard, it was learned to-day.

After what the Daily Herald, laborite organ, terms "the battle of Piccadlity yesterday, when hundreds of mounted and foot police charged into the crowds of unemployment demonstrators and bruised a few heads, all was quiet to-day.

monster demonstration, the unemployed of one of the London suburbs were addressed by a leader, who told them: "You probably will have a long walk and will be on your feet a long time, so take with you a good stout stick—it may be useful." Last Wednesday, on the eve of the

## Puebla Suffers From Excessive Taxation Law.

Mexico Crrr, Oct. 14.—Conditions in the city of Puebla are reported as be-coming more acute, there being a great shortage of foodstuffs because of the concerted protests against the excessive taxation law enacted by the State Legislature recently Newspapers in that city suspended publication yesterday as a result of a shortage of newsprint paper.

any intention to amend the objection-able law, and a committee of Pueble business men who conferred with Presi-

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Turned Down by Washington, Sun Yat-sen Moves on

New York Herald Burean, } Washington, D. C., Oct. 14. } China has plunged into a real civil that a settlement of the Far Eastern any agreement upon a limitation of armament. Japanese influence is alleged to be involved in the new and significant development.

Face to face with the determination of the Government of the United States to treat only with the Pekin Government in dealing with China affairs, the South Yat-sen, together with Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has decided to chance its fortunes upon an

fang. Minister of Foreign Affairs, has decided to chance its fortunes upon an armed advance upon Pekin.

Three divisions of troops under personal direction of Dr. Sun, consisting of about 15,000 men each, representing the armed force of Kwangsi province, are marching upon Pekin. Their hope of success is based on the theory that the northern provinces of China are not supporting the Pekin Government.

It is a desperate move which, if successful, will make Dr. Sun the leading Chinese figure at the arms conference. On the other hand, the standing of the south China Government at the conference will be entirely destroyed if it proves a failure.

The leading opponent to the daring move of the south China Government is Gen. Wu Pei-lu, inspector-general of the Yangtse River provinces. This group might be described as the agricultural bloc of China. It includes the provinces Kiangsi, Anhni, Hupeh, Honan, Shensi, Szechuan and Hunan.

Gen. Wu Pei-fu is the leader who dispersed the An-Fu movement in Pekin, which represented Japanese influence in China. This movement proposed to deliver China over to Japanese influence in China. This movement proposed to deliver China over to Japanese influence in China and proposed to accept Japanese guidance as preferable to Western Influence. It is recognized that Japanese influence as the best method of realizing the ideal of Asia for the Asiatics. It was frankly opposed to all Occidental influence in China and proposed to accept Japanese guidance as preferable to Western Influence. It is recognized that Japanese influence in the successful to the point of making a clear judgment of China's conditions impossible.

To enforce his viewpoint Gen. Wu Pelfu gave battle to the south China forces

near Hankow in the centre of the Yangtse Valley, life defeated them, and is now the militant figure in the China situation. It is believed here that if Gen. Wu Pei-fu can maintain his position he will be the outstanding figure in Chinese affairs.

The revolutionary movement in China has focussed attention of this Government upon the lack of facilities for the communication of news to the Far East during the conference.



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